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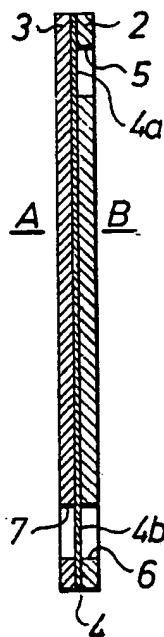
(58) Field of search

B6A

(54) Flexible sheet or web materials

(57) A flexible sheet or web (1) comprises a light polarising security element (4) contained within the thickness of the sheet or web, a region of the security element being exposed at a window (6) at both faces of the sheet or web and optionally at a further window (5) at one face of the sheet or web. Folding the sheet to align the windows produces cross polarisation between the exposed security element regions.

Fig.2



The drawing(s) originally filed was (were) informal and the print here reproduced is taken from a later filed formal copy.

GB 2 204 532 A

Fig.1

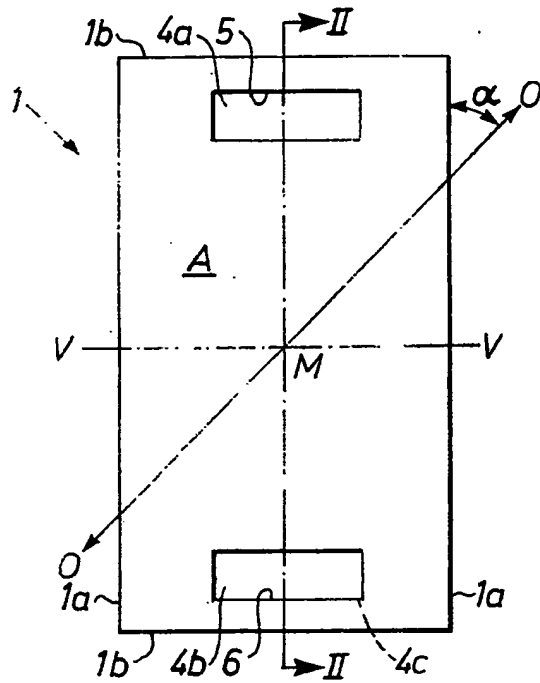


Fig.2

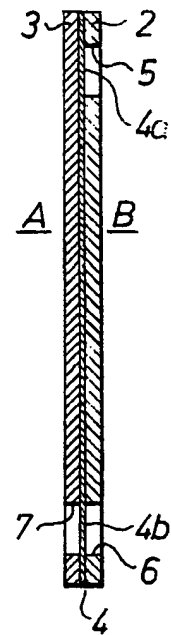


Fig.3

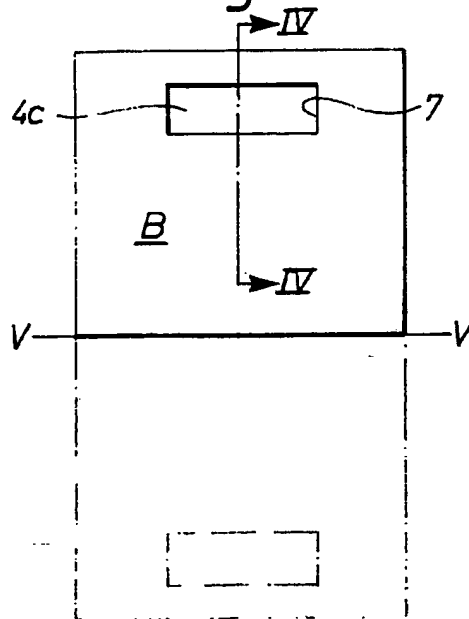


Fig.4

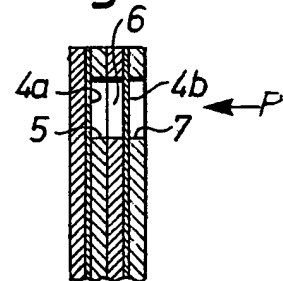


Fig.5

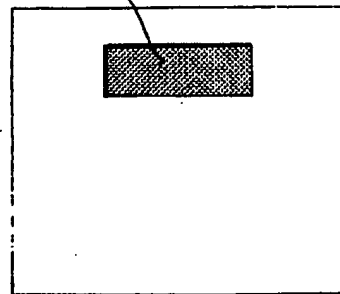


Fig.6

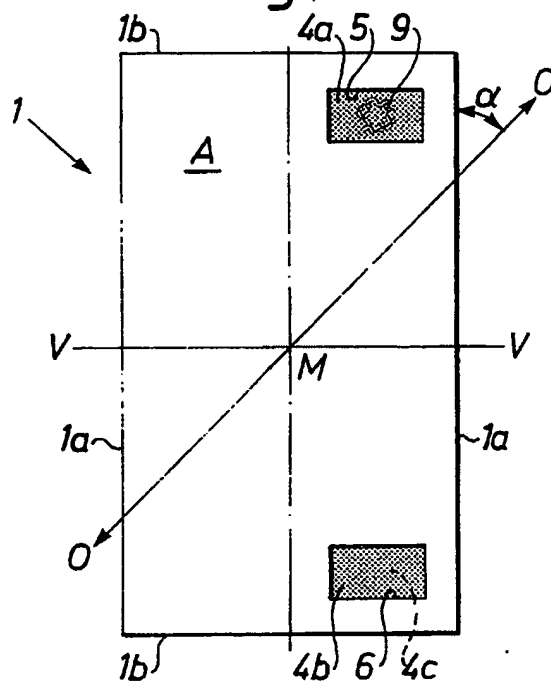


Fig.7

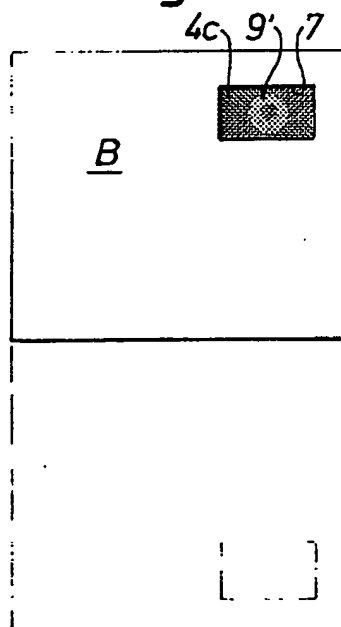


Fig.8

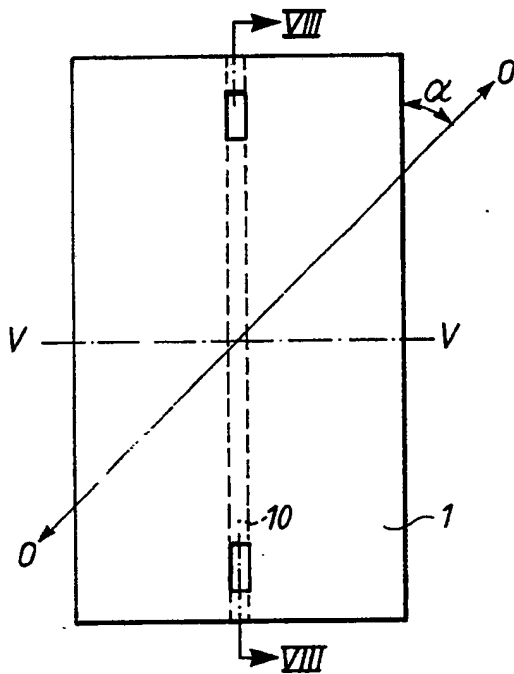


Fig.9

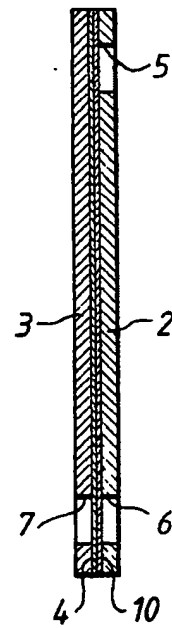
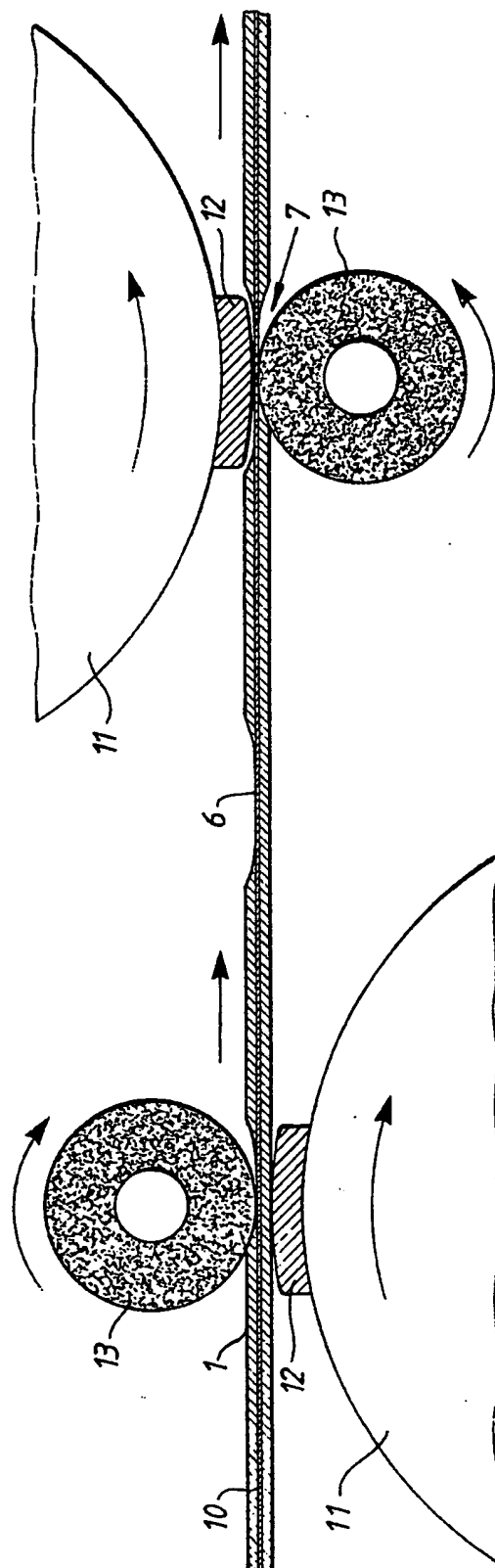


Fig.10



FLEXIBLE SHEET OR WEB MATERIALS

The present invention relates to flexible sheet or weblike materials, and includes in particular valuable documents (e.g. security documents). In preferred embodiments the invention relates to sheet or weblike materials provided with a mark of legitimacy or authenticity which normally is not visible but which can be made visible with the help of external means for checking the authenticity of the material.

It is known that valuable documents, e.g. bank-notes, identity cards, pass-ports etc. can be provided with invisible marks which can be made visible with the help of external means or visible marks which changes in visual character under some externally applied condition. It is known, for example, that on identity documents a marking of legitimacy or of authenticity may be fixed which is of phosphorescent "colour" or material which can be made visible through illumination with UV-light. In such a manner any types of text and markings such as numerical series, names etc. can be introduced. It is an inconvenience of such a check of marking of legitimacy that it requires special auxiliary means in order to make the marking visible, and to carry out a check of legitimacy it is necessary therefore, to have

access to, or to call on, such equipment. It is also known that parts of a document can be magnetized and the documents be provided with a code of legitimacy produced by magnetic means. In this case too access
05 to a relatively complicated apparatus is required in order to establish the presence and significance of the magnetic markings.

Thus there is a clear need for a simpler mark of legitimacy or authenticity which may be detected
10 without the use of special machinery.

The present invention provides a flexible sheet or web comprising a light polarising security element, eg of light-polarising plastics film, contained within the thickness of the sheet or web wherein a region of
15 the security element is exposed in a window at both faces of the sheet or web.

The sheet or web may comprise two material layers laminated to each other by means of a binder layer, which may be said light polarising film.

20 Since the heating involved in lamination will generally destroy the light polarising effect of a plastics film, at least when this is due to the film having been oriented by stretching, care may be needed to ensure that the binder layer film is not heated in
25 the area of said windows. Preferably, one of the material layers has at least two apertures therein

exposing parts of the film towards one side of the sheet or web, and the other material layer has at least one aperture exposing a part of the film towards the other side of the sheet or web, the or each said
05 aperture in the said other material layer being at least partially coincident with one of the apertures in said one material layer, and the film being so arranged that the parts thereof exposed through the two said apertures in said one material layer have
10 axes of polarisation mutually at least substantially at right angles on folding the sheet or web so as to bring together the two said apertures in said one material layer.

The film may be oriented so that its axis of
15 polarisation forms an angle of approximately 45° with an imaginary line joining the said two apertures in the one material layer. The film may be oriented so that its axis of polarisation forms an angle of approximately 45° with edges of the sheet or web.

20 The apertures in said one material layer may be located on an imaginary line running perpendicular to an edge of the sheet or weblike material.

The security element may be separate from the binder layer and may be laminated between said
25 material layers by said binder layer.

As stated above, the security element is exposed in a window on both faces of the sheet or web. Said

security element may be exposed on at least one face of the sheet or web at a second window or a second security element may be provided exposed on at least one face of the sheet at a second window.

05 Preferably, then, the axes of polarisation of the security elements or portions of security element exposed in said windows are parallel and lie at approximately 45° to an imaginary line joining the said windows.

10 Said security element may be an elongate strip or thread of film.

 Said security element may have been introduced into the sheet or web by laying down sheet or web forming fibres, or particles, over said security
15 element. Methods of incorporating security devices into fibrous sheets and webs in this way are disclosed in EP-B-0059056.

 Said security element may be caused to be exposed at one or both faces of the sheet or web during
20 deposition of said fibres or particles by locally varying the pattern of said deposition.

 Alternatively, said security element may be exposed at one face of the sheet or web during deposition of said fibres or particles by locally
25 varying the pattern of said deposition and thereafter, web material may be removed from the other face selectively at one or more window locations to expose the security element on said other face of the sheet

or web.

In a further variant, said security element is initially contained entirely within the sheet or web and is exposed at both faces of the sheet or web by removing web material selectively from one face at at least two locations to expose the security element and by removing web material selectively from the other face at at least one said location to expose the security element.

Methods of removing sheet material to expose a buried security element are disclosed in GB-A-1552853. Preferably, said web material is selectively removed by abrasion of the sheet or web by an abrasion member.

The polarising film may be a stretched film of polyvinyl alcohol. A part of the film exposed at a window on at least one face of the sheet or web may have an at least partially light reflecting material applied thereto so as to form a light checking mark prominent against a dark background on viewing the same through a window in which the film is exposed at both faces of the sheet or web.

The sheet or web material may be covered by liquid-tight films of transparent plastics sealed to each face of the sheet or web.

The invention includes a method of producing a sheet or web containing a light polarising

security element selectively exposed at each face
of the sheet or web, which method comprises taking a
sheet or web containing at least one light polarising
film security element in the thickness of the sheet or
05 web and removing sheet or web material from one face
thereof at at least two selected locations to form
windows exposing the security element or elements, and
removing sheet or web material from the other face
thereof at at least one of said selected locations to
10 form a window exposing a said security element,
wherein said locations are selected such that the
areas of security element exposed at two said windows
have axes of polarisation mutually at least
substantially at right angles on folding the sheet or
15 web to overlay one said window on another.

The invention further includes a method of
producing a sheet or web containing a light
polarising security element selectively exposed at
each face of the sheet or web, which method comprises
20 taking a sheet or web containing a light polarising
security element in the thickness of the sheet or web
but exposed at one face of the sheet or web at at
least one window therein, and removing sheet or web
material from the other face of the sheet or web at a
25 location coincident with said window location to
expose the security element at a window on the other
face of the sheet or web, wherein at least two

said windows are formed on the one or the other face of the web and wherein said two window locations are selected such that the areas of security element exposed at two said windows have axes of polarisation mutually at least substantially at right angle. On folding the sheet or web to overlay one said window on another. Said removal of sheet or web material is preferably carried out by abrasion, more particularly by rotating an abrasion member against said sheet or web whilst supporting the sheet or web on a support member.

Said support member is preferably a roller having one or more raised areas thereon and forming a nip with said abrasion member, and said sheet or web is passed through said nip by rotation of said roller such that abrasion of the sheet or web occurs when said raised areas of the roller are under the nip.

Means may be provided for monitoring the position of the desired abrasion locations on the sheet or web laterally of said support roller and said abrasion member may be shifted laterally to maintain it in position to abrade said desired abrasion locations despite variation of the lateral position of said locations.

Said means may for instance track the lateral position of a security thread buried wholly, partially or intermittently in the sheet or web.

The invention further includes a method of producing a sheet or web containing a light polarising security element selectively exposed at each face of the sheet or web, which method comprises laminating two sheet or web layers to one another by

means of an intermediate binder layer of plastics,
wherein:-

- (a) said binder layer, prior to said laminating, is
a light polarising film;
- 05 (b) a first of said sheet or web layers has at least
two apertures therein;
- (c) a second of said sheet or web layers has at least
one aperture therein;
- (d) said at least one aperture of the second layer is
10 arranged to overlies an aperture of the first
layer; and
- (e) said light polarising film is heated to laminate
said layers together but said light polarising
film is not heated to a degree sufficient to
15 destroy its light polarising property in the
region of said apertures during laminating said
layers together.

The invention further includes a method of
producing a sheet or web containing a light
20 polarising security element selectively exposed at
each face of the sheet or web, which method comprises
laminating two sheet or web layers to one another by
means of an intermediate binder layer of plastics,
wherein:-

- 25 (a) a security element of light polarising film is
inserted between said layers before lamination;

- (b) a first of said sheet or web layers has at least two apertures therein overlying said security element;
- (c) a second of said sheet or web layers has at least one aperture therein overlying said security element;
- (d) said at least one aperture of the second layer is arranged to overlie an aperture of the first layer; and
- (e) said intermedidate layer of plastics film is heated to laminate said layers together but said security element is not heated to a degree sufficient to destroy its light polarising property in the region of said apertures during laminating said layers together.

The invention will be illustrated by the following description of preferred embodiments with special reference to the attached drawings, wherein:-

Figure 1 shows one side of a sheet material in accordance with a first preferred embodiment of the invention;

Figure 2 is a slightly enlarged sectional view along II-II in Figure 1;

Figure 3 shows the sheet material folded in half;

Figure 4 is a slightly enlarged sectional view along IV-IV in Figure 3;

Figure 5 is a side view of Figure 4;

Figure 6 shows one side of a sheet material in accordance with a second preferred embodiment of the invention;

Figure 7 shows the sheet material of Figure 6
05 folded in half;

Figure 8 shows a sheet according to a further embodiment according to the invention;

Figure 9 shows a cross-section on the line VIII-VIII of Figure 8; and

10 Figure 10 is a schematic side elevation of apparatus for producing a paper web in accordance with a further embodiment according to the invention.

In Figure 1 there is shown a plane, foldable sheetlike material in accordance with a first
15 embodiment of the invention. In accordance with Figure 2 the sheet 1 comprises two outer material layers 2 and 3 and a laminated binder layer 4 of plastics. When the sheetlike material 1 is intended as a valuable document, e.g. a bank note, share or
20 similar paper of value, the outer material layers 2 and 3 preferably can consist of some material capable of being written on or printed on, e.g. paper or plastics, upon which patterns, written characters, numerical series etc. (not shown) customary for such
25 documents can be printed. The binder layer 4 preferably consists of a thin, at least partly transparent or translucent, plastics film with the capacity of polarising transmitted light. An example

of which a plastics material, which has proved to function well according to the invention, is polyvinyl alcohol (PVOH), oriented by stretching.

The outer layers 2, 3 and the binder layer 4 are
05 assembled together and heated, except in the region of the holes or cutouts 5, 6 and 7 next described. Heating destroys the light polarising properties of the oriented binder layer film.

One of the two outer material layers 2 has two
10 holes or cutouts 5 and 6 through which corresponding parts 4a and 4b respectively of the plastics film are exposed towards the one side A of the sheetlike material 1. The other one of the outer material layers 3 has a corresponding hole or cutout 7, which
15 in the example shown is located right opposite one of the cutouts 6 in the material layer 2, to expose a corresponding part of plastics film 4c (which in the present example wholly coincides with the part of plastic film 4b exposed through the cutout 6) towards
20 the other side B of the sheetlike material 1.

The plastic film 4 between the two outer material layers 2 and 3 in the example chosen here is assumed to be oriented so that its axis of polarisation of the plane or unfolded material 1 in Figure 1 substantially
25 coincides with the direction of the double-headed arrow 0-0 which intersects the longitudinal edges 1a

of the material 1 at an angle α equal to 45° . In the example shown it is further assumed that the cutouts 5, 6 and 7 respectively are located symmetrically about an imaginary folding line V-V through the centre M of the sheet 1 parallel with the short sides 1b of the sheet 1.

When the sheet 1 is thus doubled along the folding line V-V with one outer material layer 2 facing inwards, to assume the doubled position shown in Figure 3, the cutouts 5, 6 and 7 will coincide with each other owing to their symmetrical location, with the parts of plastics film 4a and 4b overlapping each other within the area of the coinciding cutouts, as shown in Figure 4. Owing to the orientation of the plastics film, moreover, the overlapping parts of plastics film 4a and 4b will have axes of polarisation intersecting one another at right angles or substantially at right angles. On viewing through the so doubled sheet 1 in the direction of the arrow P in Figure 4 a dark spot 8 (Figure 5) serving as a checking mark in accordance with the invention presents itself owing to the total or practically total extinction of the light which falls upon the overlapping parts of plastics film 4b and 4a through the cutout 7.

Figures 6 and 7 show a sheetlike material in

accordance with another embodiment of the invention,
and for the sake of clarity the same reference
designations as in the preceding Figures have been
used in these two Figures for identical or similar
05 details. Thus this sheet too comprises a thin plastic
film laminated between two outer material layers with
the capacity of polarising light, and similarly to the
previous sheet, the plastics film is oriented so that
its axis of polarisation coincides with a line 0-0
10 which intersects the longitudinal edges 1a of the
sheet 1 at an angle α equal to 45° . One of the
two outer material layers (which forms one side A of
the sheet 1) has two cutouts 5 and 6 arranged
symmetrically about an imaginary folding line V-V
15 parallel with the short sides 1b of the sheet 1 at
right angles through the centre M of the sheet,
through which parts 4a and 4b respectively of the
plastics film are exposed towards one side A of the
sheet. The other outer material layer which is facing
20 towards the other side B of the sheet, partly shown in
Figure 7, has a corresponding cutout 7 located right
opposite the cutout 6 so as to expose a part of
plastics film 4c which in the example shown here
wholly coincides with the part of plastics film 4b
25 exposed through the cutout 6 in the first mentioned
outer material layer.

The sheet 1 according to the embodiment of the invention shown in Figures 6 and 7 differs from the sheet described earlier in that the exposed part of plastics film 4a within the area of the cutout 5
05 towards one side A of the sheet 1 is printed, or is covered in some other suitable manner, with an at least partly reflecting material so as to form a checking symbol 9 in the form of a text, numerical series, figure or some other suitable checking symbol.
10 For the sake of simplicity such a symbol has been indicated by a dark-coloured "0" in Figure 6.

When the plane sheet 1 in Figure 6 is doubled along the folding line V-V with one side A of the sheet facing inwards to assume the doubled position
15 shown in Figure 7, the overlapping parts of plastics film 4a and 4b (= 4c), precisely as before, will present prominent dark portions because of light extinction in the areas outside the portions which have been printed, or covered, with the reflecting
20 material, whilst the portions of the parts of film 4a covered with material will appear equally clearly as conspicuously light portions 9' corresponding to the symbol 9 against the dark surroundings.

A flexible, weblike material provided with
25 checking marks of the abovementioned type, apparent on viewing, can be produced in accordance with the

the invention in a manner known by itself through lamination of material webs included in the material which are brought together and passed through a nip between rotating rollers which, whilst heat is
05 supplied, compress the material webs so that a fusing together of the surfaces of the outer material layers provided with holes and the intermediate polarising plastics layer serving as a binder layer is achieved. Naturally it will normally be ensured that the two
10 outer material webs are brought together synchronously, so that the respective holes in the outer material webs end up right opposite each other so as to make possible a checking mark of the type described above in accordance with the invention.
15 However, overlap rather than exact coincidence of the apertures may be acceptable.

The cutouts 5, 6 and 7 and the exposed parts of the plastics film may be so designed that they naturally fit in such a way as to be concealed by
20 printed patterns, such as figures, texts, numbers combinations etc., on the outsides (A and B respectively) of the two outer material layers.

In the embodiment of illustrated in Figure 8, a sheet 1 comprises outer material layers 2 and 3
25 laminated to one another by a binder layer 4 of plastics. A security element in the form of a narrow strip of light polarising plastics film 10 runs along the centre line of the sheet. Apertures 5, 6 and 7

are provided as in the embodiment of Figure 1, but are, in this case, small, narrow apertures elongate in the direction of extension of the strip 10. In manufacture, the plies of the laminate sheets are
05 brought together, with the strip 10 being simultaneously fed in to form an assembly of plies containing the strip, and the assembly is then heated to bond the two outer layers together. Heating is avoided in the region of the apertures 5, 6 and 7 so
10 as to avoid destroying the light polarising properties of the strip 10 in those regions. The strip 10 may be a strip of plastics film similar to that described as the binder layer 4 in Figure 1.

The direction of polarisation of the strip 10
15 lies at an angle α , preferably 45° , to the direction of extension of the strip as indicated by the line O-O in Figure 8. Accordingly, when the sheet is folded about the line V-V, the windows 7, 6 are superimposed over the window 5 and the angles of
20 polarisation of the strip 10 in the windows 7, 6 and 5 respectively lie at right angles to one another. As before indicia may be provided on the strip 10 which show up under such cross-polarisation or which are normally visible or disappear under such cross-
25 polarisation.

In a yet further embodiment according to the invention, a strip of polarising plastics film is

introduced during paper manufacture into the thickness of a web of fibrous material such as paper, as is conventionally done with security threads in bank note paper, the plastics strip lying entirely within the thickness of the body of the paper. In subsequent processing steps, paper material is abraded from each surface of the web in areas overlying the plastics strip to form windows through which the strip is visible.

10 United Kingdom Patent Specification 2172550 describes a method for manufacturing a sheet or web material provided with a watermark-like pattern which comprises working off material, for example, by grinding or milling by pressing the sheet or web material against a rapidly rotating grinding or cutting roller with a support having a raised relief corresponding to the desired pattern. Such a method may be adapted to produce windows revealing a thread buried within the body of the paper.

20 Thus, as shown in Figure 10, a paper web 1 containing a buried security thread 10 in the form of a strip of light polarising plastics film, passes through a first work station at which it is carried over the surface of a rotating support roller 11 having at spaced intervals on the surface thereof, raised relief members 12. Raised relief members 12 are spaced

round the periphery of the support roller 11 at distances corresponding to the separation desired between successive windows in the final product. Forming a nip with the support roller 11 is an
05 abrading roller 13 having an abrasive surface and rotating in the opposite direction to support roller 11. Where the paper is raised on the reliefs 12, it is abraded by the roller 13 to remove paper fibres lying on one side of the security thread 10 so as to
10 form a window 6 in which the security thread 10 is revealed on one side of the web. The web then passes to a second work station at which a similar pair of rollers 11 and 13 form a second nip through which the web passes. In the second work station, however, the
15 rollers 11 and 13 respectively are located on opposite sides of the web compared to the first work station. The two work stations are synchronised so that grinding of the web occurs in the second work station in the area of the windows 6 to remove web material
20 from the other side of the web to form a second window 7 revealing the security thread 10 on the other side of the web. The web produced by this process has a buried security thread exposed on each side of the web at a series of spaced windows 6, 7. The orientation
25 of the polarisation of the security thread will be as shown in Figure 8.

In a modification of the process described above with reference to Figure 10, the starting paper web may be generally as illustrated in Figure 5 of European Patent Specification 0059056, having been
05 produced by the process described in that specification. Such a web has a security thread buried in the thickness of the paper during the course of manufacture but exposed on one side of the web at a series of windows. A web of that kind may be treated
10 in a single work station of the kind shown in Figure 10 to abrade material at window locations from the opposite side of the web from the initially existing windows so as to form windows in which the security thread is visible from both sides of the web. The
15 operation of the abrasion apparatus must be synchronised to the pre-existing locations of the windows on the first side of the web. Also, security threads put in place by the method taught with reference to Figure 5 of Specification 0059056 tend
20 not to be positioned laterally of the web particularly uniformly and it may therefore be necessary to track the lateral position of the security thread in the web and shift the abrasion roller 13 laterally of the web, (i.e. at right angles to the plane of Figure 10).
25 Finally, Specification 0059056 teaches with reference to Figure 6b, the provision of a security

thread buried in the thickness of a paper web but
exposed during manufacture of the web and windows on
both sides of the web. Such a process may be applied
using a polarising thread of the kind described herein
05 to produce a product according to the present
invention.

As illustrated above, the invention provides a
sheet or web material for security documents which
includes a mark of authenticity which is simple to
10 apply and simple to detect and which cannot be effaced
or altered.

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CLAIMS

1. A flexible sheet or web comprising a light polarising security element contained within the thickness of the sheet or web wherein a region of the security element is exposed in a window at both faces of the sheet or web.
2. A sheet or web as claimed in claim 1, comprising two material layers laminated to each other by means of a binder layer.
3. A sheet or web as claimed in claim 2, wherein said binder layer is said light polarising film.
4. A flexible sheet or web as claimed in claim 3, wherein one of the material layers has at least two apertures therein exposing parts of the film towards one side of the sheet and the other material layer has at least one aperture exposing a part of the film towards the other side of the sheet or web, the or each said aperture in the said other material layer being at least partially coincident with one of the apertures in said one material layer, and the film being so arranged that the parts thereof exposed through the two said apertures in said one material layer have axes of polarisation mutually at least substantially at right angles on folding the sheet or web so as to bring together the two said apertures in said one material layer.

5. A sheet or web as claimed in claim 4, wherein the film is oriented so that its axis of polarisation forms an angle of approximately 45° with an imaginary line joining the said two apertures in the one material layer.
6. A sheet or web as claimed in claim 4, wherein the film is oriented so that its axis of polarisation forms an angle of approximately 45° with edges of the sheet or web.
7. A sheet or web as claimed in claim 6, wherein the apertures in said one material layer are located on an imaginary line running perpendicular to an edge of the sheet or web.
8. A sheet or web as claimed in claim 2, wherein said security element is laminated between said material layers by said binder layer.
9. A sheet or web as claimed in claim 8, wherein said security element is exposed on at least one face of the sheet or web at a second window or wherein a second security element is provided exposed on at least one face of the sheet at a second window.
10. A sheet or web as claimed in claim 9, wherein the axes of polarisation of the security elements or portions of security element exposed in said windows are parallel and lie at approximately 45° to an imaginary line joining the said windows.

11. A sheet or web as claimed in any one of claims 8 to 10, wherein said security element is an elongate strip or thread of film.

12. A sheet or web as claimed in claim 1, wherein
05 said security element has been introduced into the sheet or web by laying down sheet or web forming fibres or particles over said security element.

13. A sheet or web as claimed in claim 12, wherein
10 said security element is an elongate strip or thread of film.

14. A sheet or web as claimed in claim 12 or claim 13, wherein said security element is caused to be exposed at one or both faces of the sheet or web during deposition of said fibres or particles by
15 locally varying the pattern of said deposition.

15. A sheet or web as claimed in claim 14, wherein said security element is exposed at one face of the sheet or web during deposition of said fibres or particles by locally varying the pattern of said
20 deposition and thereafter, web material is removed from the other face selectively at one or more window locations to expose the security element on said other face of the sheet or web.

16. A sheet or web as claimed in claim 12, wherein
25 said security element is exposed at both faces of the sheet or web by removing web material selectively

from one face at at least two locations to expose the security element and by removing web material selectively from the other face at at least one said location to expose the security element.

05 17. A sheet or web as claimed in claim 15 or claim 16, wherein said web material is selectively removed by abrasion of the sheet or web by an abrasion member.

18. A sheet or web as claimed in any one of the
10 preceding claims, wherein a part of the film exposed at a window on at least one face of the sheet or web has an at least partially light reflecting material applied thereto so as to form a light checking mark prominent against a dark background on viewing the
15 same through a window in which the film is exposed at both faces of the sheet or web.

19. A sheet or web as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, covered by liquid-tight films of transparent plastics sealed to each face of the sheet
20 or web.

20. A sheet or weblike material substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to and as illustrated in Figures 1 to 5, 6 and 7, or 8 and 9 of

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the accompanying drawings.

21. A method of producing a sheet or web containing a light polarising security element selectively exposed at each face of the sheet or web, which method
05 comprises taking a sheet or web containing at least one light polarising film security element in the thickness of the sheet or web and removing sheet or web material from one face thereof at at least two selected locations to form windows exposing the
10 security element or elements, and removing sheet or web material from the other face thereof at at least one of said selected locations to form a window exposing a said security element, wherein said locations are selected such that the areas of security
15 element exposed at two said windows have axes of polarisation mutually at least substantially at right angles on folding the sheet or web to overlay one said window on another.

22. A method of producing a sheet or web containing a
20 light polarising security element selectively exposed at each face of the sheet or web, which method comprises taking a sheet or web containing a light polarising security element in the thickness of the sheet or web but exposed at one face of the sheet or
25 web at at least one window therein; and removing sheet or web material from the other face of the sheet or

web at a location coincident with said window location
to expose the security element at a window on the
other face of the sheet or web, wherein at least two
said windows are formed on the one or the other face
05 of the web and wherein said two window locations are
selected such that the areas of security element
exposed at two said windows have axes of polarisation
mutually at least substantially at right angles on
folding the sheet or web to overlay one said window on
10 another.

23. A method as claimed in claim 21 or claim 22,
wherein said removal of sheet or web material is
carried out by abrasion.

24. A method as claimed in claim 22, wherein said
15 abrasion is produced by rotating an abrasion member
against said sheet or web whilst supporting the sheet
or web on a support member.

25. A method as claimed in claim 24, wherein said
support member is a roller having one or more raised
20 areas thereon and forming a nip with said abrasion
member, and said sheet or web is passed through said
nip by rotation of said roller such that abrasion of
the sheet or web occurs when said raised areas of the
roller are under the nip.

25 26. A method as claimed in claim 25, wherein means
are provided monitoring the position of the desired

abrasion locations on the sheet or web laterally of said support roller and said abrasion member is shifted laterally to maintain the abrasion member in position to abrade said desired abrasion locations.

05 27. A method of producing a sheet or web containing a light polarising security element selectively exposed at each face of the sheet or web, which method comprises laminating two sheet or web layers to one another by means of an intermediate binder layer of
10 plastics, wherein:-

(a) said binder layer, prior to said laminating, is a light polarising film;

(b) a first of said sheet or web layers has at least two apertures therein;

15 (c) a second of said sheet or web layers has at least one aperture therein;

(d) said at least one aperture of the second layer is arranged to overlies an aperture of the first layer; and

20 (e) said light polarising film is heated to laminate said layers together but said light polarising film is not heated to a degree sufficient to destroy its light polarising property in the region of said apertures during laminating said
25 layers together.

28. A method of producing a sheet or web containing

a light polarising security element selectively exposed at each face of the sheet or web, which method comprises laminating two sheet or web layers to one another by means of an intermediate binder layer of
05 plastics, wherein:-

- (a) a security element of light polarising film is inserted between said layers before lamination;
- (b) a first of said sheet or web layers has at least two apertures therein overlying the security
10 element;
- (c) a second of said sheet or web layers has at least one aperture therein overlying the security element;
- (d) said at least one aperture of the second layer
15 is arranged to overlie an aperture of the first layer; and
- (e) said intermediate layer of plastics film is heated to laminate said layers together but said security element is not heated to a degree
20 sufficient to destroy its light polarising property in the region of said apertures during laminating said layers together.

29. A method for producing a sheet or web, substantially as hereinbefore described with reference
25 to Figures 1 to 5, 6 and 7, 8 and 9 or 10 of the accompanying drawings.

30. A security document comprising a substrate sheet of material as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 21 bearing indicia.

31. A security document as claimed in claim 30,
05 wherein said indicia conceal or disguise the apertures in one or both of said material layers.

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